(d) whether there have been cases of more idle hours in comparison to the world standard, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the efforts actually made to improve and the ways and means proposed to reduce these idle hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The total value of the existing fleet of HEMM as on 1-1-94 is estimated to be Rs. 7670 crores (approximately) on the basis of last purchase price including taxes and duties. The break-up is given below:

Equipment	Price (Rs. in crores)
Dragline	843.00
Shovel	2135.30
Dumper	3220.90
Dozer	842.10
Drill	628.70
TOTAL	7670.00

(b) The indices followed by subsidiaries of CIL for monitoring HEMM utilisation is the standard utilisation norms developed by CIL. These norms are indicated below:

Dragline	73%	of total shift hours
Shovel	58%	-do-
Dumper	50%	-do-
Dozer	45%	-do-
Drill	40%	-do-

(c) During the year 1993-94 the utilisation of HEMM in CIL (upto third quarter) has been as under:

	As percentage of norm
Dragline	93
Shovel	65
Dumper	53
Dozer	56
Drill	61

(d) The exact comparison of idle hours between foreign countries and our country cannot be made as no firm data in respect of the former is available.

(e) CIL is making concerted efforts to reduce the idle hours. Some of the actions taken to reduce the idle hours are:

(1) Hot seat change for higher capacity equipment.

(2) Implementation of integrated Mine Management system.

(3) Improvement in communication.

(4) Improvement in operational practices and conditions.

(5) Implementation of computerised management system.

(6) Improved spare parts management through computer.

Expenditure incurred on establishment of Coal India Limited in Delhi

663. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total cost of establishment of Coal India Limited in Delhi:

(b) how much amount out of this expenditure has been incurred on hospitality, purchase of tickets by Air and Railway for the travel of officials, advertisements and all other items of expenditure, figures may be given separately; and

(c) whether subsidiaries of Coal India Limited are maintaining separate establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b). The item-wise as well as total expenditure of two establishments of Coal India Ltd. in Delhi for the year 1992-93 are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item of Expenditure	Liaison & Technical Office	Sales/ Marketing Office	Total
(i) Expenditure on meetings/Conferences.	1.12	0.41	1.53
(ii) Expenditure on purchase of tickets for air travels of officials.	1.60	0.80	2.40
(iii) Advertisements	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) All other items of expenditure.	129.59	56.80	186.39
	132.31	58.01	190.32

(c) Subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. are not maintaining separate establishments in the Capital.

Decline in the International prices of Coal

664. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether international prices of coal have declined recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the scope of investment in the coal sector of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b). According to Mckloski Coal Information Services (MCIS). the price of coal in the international market has been steadily declining over the past 2/3 years. For example the average FOB price of coal exported from South Africa was US $ 29.99 per tonne in 1991 which has declined to US $ 23.89 in July 1993, for steam coal. Further according to a recent report quoting Financial Times. Canadian producer, Fording has cut its price of coking coal for 1994 supplies to Spanish steel producer Ensidesa by $ 4 a tonne to $ 41 a tonne. Coal prices vary from season to season, at times month to month and also depend upon the quality, source and other parameters.

(c) and (d). Demand for coal is being regularly assessed by Planning Commission. Investment in coal companies, which are in public sector, is decided on the basis of projected demand. Recently, private companies engaged in power generation have been permitted to own and operate captive coal mines. Investment in such mines would depend on the response of private companies in setting up coal based power stations.

कोयले का अवैध खनन

665. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1991-92 और 1992-93 की अवधि के दौरान कोयले के अवैध खनन के खिलाफ की गई कार्यवाही के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड या किसी अन्य सहायक कंपनियों के अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत की जानकारी मिली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा): (क) कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा अपने पट्टेदारी क्षेत्रों में अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में निम्न लिखित कदम शामिल हैं— यथा संभव बंद पड़ी खानों का खोला जाना, बंद पड़ी खानों के खान द्वारों को सील करना, बंद पड़ी खानों की जलमग्नता, घेराबंदी, परित्यागित कोयले पर मलवे का डम्प किया जाना, गश्तों का बढ़ाया जाना, कार्यकारी दल की स्थापना किया जाना, आदि। सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारें भी कोयला कंपनियों के पट्टेदारी क्षेत्रों के बाह्य तथा अंदर के क्षेत्रों में अवैध खनन कार्य को रोकने के संबंध में कदम उठा रही हैं। इन उपायों से काफी सीमा तक अवैध खनन क्रियाकलापों को नियंत्रित किया जा सका है। इन क्रियाकलापों के परिणामों का मात्रात्मक रूप में उल्लेख नहीं किया जा सकता है।